



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PRATICOLELLA.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

An examination of the anatomy of several United States land mollusks, which were supposed to belong to the genus *Polygyra*, has made it necessary to transfer them to the genus *Praticolella*. The species may be distinguished as follows:

***Praticolella griseola* (Pfr.).**

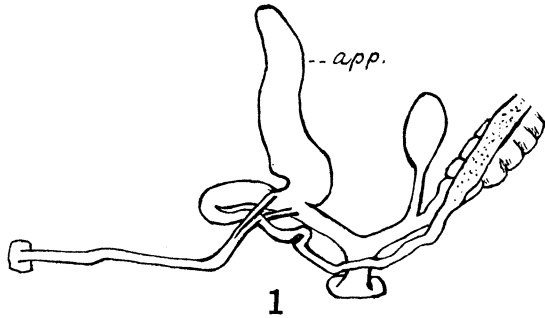
Helix griseola Pfr., Symb. Hist. Hel., I, p. 41 (1841).

This is a white shell with spiral brown bands, a thin lip, and obscure microscopic spiral striæ upon the apex. The anatomy is unknown.

***Praticolella berlandieriana* (Moric.). Fig. 1.**

Helix (Helocogena) berlandieriana Moric., Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Geneve, VI, p. 537, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1833).

A species similar in color and sculpture to the preceding, but with a very thick lip. The genitalia (fig. 1) of a specimen in the collection of The Academy of Natural Sciences, No. 76,209, from Victoria, Tex., collected by Hon. J. D. Mitchell, has a very long, hollow, finger-shaped, somewhat glandular appendix upon the penis. The verge is shorter than in *P. pachyloma* Mke. The penis retractor is

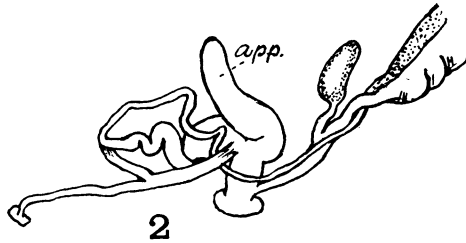


divided, so that the largest branch is united to the apex of the phallus and two smaller branches are attached at the base of the penial gland with the vas deferens passing between. The surface of the interior of the verge is longitudinally plicate, while that of the appendix is granular. The spermatheca bulb is oval.

Praticolella pachyloma (Mke.). Fig. 2.

Helix pachyloma Mke., Zeitsch. für Mal., IV, p. 32 (1847).

This shell is globose, translucent corneous, with a white lip and very obscure microscopic spiral striæ on the apex. The genitalia (fig. 2) of a specimen, No. 104,754, A. N. S. Phila., from Seabrook, Tex., collected by Mr. H. H. Wenzel, has a rather short, hollow, finger-shaped, somewhat glandular appendix. The verge is long

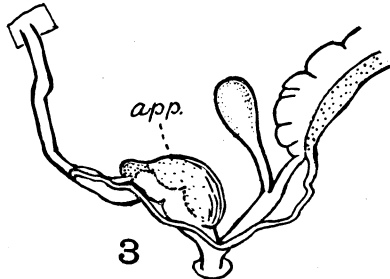


and much folded. The surface of the interior of the phallus and the penial gland is granular and without longitudinal plications. The penis retractor has two subequal branches, one united to the apex of the verge and the other attached at the base of the penial gland. The vas deferens is long, folded and bound to the phallus by the branch of the retractor muscle at base of the appendix. The spermatheca bulb is reniform.

Praticolella mobiliana (Lea). Fig. 3.

Helix mobiliana Lea, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., II, p. 82 (1841).

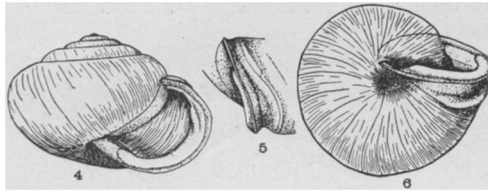
It is usually smaller and more depressed than the preceding species, and is translucent brown, with a deep groove back of the broadly reflexed lip which often has a reddish tinge. The apex has very obscure microscopic spiral striæ. The genitalia (fig. 3) of a specimen in the Academy's collection, No. 106,000, from near Mobile, Ala., collected by Mr. H. P. Löding, has a conical penis with a padlike penial gland on one side. The retractor muscle is attached to the apex of the penis. The vas deferens is rather short. The thin-walled phallus and its appendix are longitudinally corrugated within; the convex side of the penial gland is glandular as in *P. pachyloma* Mke., but it is not



long and finger-shaped. I propose a new section, *Farragutia*, for this species.

***Praticolella mobiliana floridana* n. var.** Figs. 4, 5, 6.

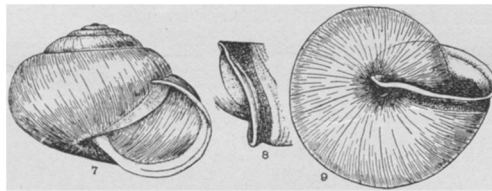
This is a form which differs from the typical *P. mobiliana* Lea by having a peculiar callus on the lip, as shown in the figures.



Alt. 4.6, diam. 6.8, apert. alt. 3.1, diam. 3.9 mm. Type number 11,445, A. N. S. Phila., from Volusia County, Florida, collected by Mr. G. W. Webster (1892); also in the collection from Jacksonville, Fla., collected by Morgan Hebard and James A. G. Rehn (August 25, 1911). The structure of the genitalia is unknown.

***Praticolella bakeri* n. sp.** Figs. 7, 8, 9.

Shell globose, translucent, corneous, rather grayish above the periphery; spire moderately elevated; whorls 5; suture impressed; surface rather dull, with irregular growth striae, indistinct spiral lines and peculiar oblique microscopic lines; apex obtuse, with obscure



microscopic spiral striae and about 10 or 12 spaced spiral lines; umbilicus small; aperture rounded-lunate; upper lip straight; outer and basal lips reflexed, red with a pink callus within and an orange-red band in the shallow groove back of the peristome; parietal callus thin.

Alt. 7.9, diam. 10.7, apert. alt. 5, diam. 6.2 mm.

Type No. 107,452, A. N. S. Phila., from Zellwood, Orange Co., Fla., collected by Mr. C. A. Baker.

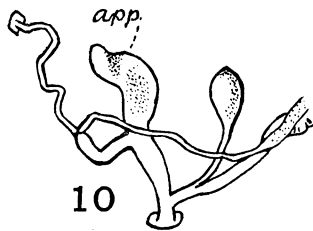
This species differs from *P. jejuna* Say by the larger size, more globose outline, the orange-red band back of the reflexed lip. It

differs from *P. pachyloma* Mke. by the sculpture of the apex and the shallower groove back of the peristome. Unfortunately, the animal was lost, but from notes made at the time of cleaning the shell, the genitalia were similar to those of *P. jejuna* Say, but with a very short finger-shaped penial gland.

Praticolella lawæ (Lewis). Fig. 10.

Helix (*Mesodon*) *lawii* Lewis, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, p. 118.

This species has a pustulate apex and a parietal tooth. The genitalia (fig. 10) of a specimen in the collection of the Academy, No. 90,722, from Calera, Ala., collected by Mr. H. H. Smith and presented by Mr. G. H. Clapp, has a hollow penial gland. The verge is rather short and abruptly folded at the insertion of the appendix and half way between this point and the attachment of the long retractor muscle at the apex. The vas deferens is rather short. The interior of the verge and the hollow penial gland is longitudinally corrugated, while the convex side of the appendix is thick, and granular on the inner surface. The spermatheca bulb is oval.



Praticolella lawæ tallulahensis (Pils.).

Polygyra lawæ tallulahensis Pils., Nautilus, XII, p. 22 (1898).

This shell has a pustulate apex, the peristome is much like *P. mobilians* Lea. The anatomy is not known.

Praticolella jejuna (Say).

Helix jejuna Say, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, p. 158 (1821).

This is a smaller shell than *P. bakeri*, having a diameter of 5–6 mm., with 10 or 12 spaced spirals on the apex; the lip is white and not reflexed. The genitalia have been figured in the *Nautilus*, XX, p. 33 (1906). The penis retractor has one attachment at the apex of the phallus, and the penial gland is very long and finger-shaped.

Praticolella jejuna clavis n. var.

This shell differs from *P. jejuna* by being larger, white and has 5 whorls.

Alt. 5.5, diam. 8 mm.

Types No. 100,126, A. N. S. Phila., collected by Dr. H. A. Pilsbry on No Name Key, Florida, in 1907.

All these shells have a peculiar oblique microscopic striation on the surface of the newer whorls.

Of several other names which have been placed in the synonymy by various authors, it should be explained that *Helix cicercula* Desh. [not Gld. 1846] in Fer. Hist., I, p. 390, IV, pl. 107, figs. 4-10 [1851], figs. 4-6 are *P. griseola* Pfr., and figs. 7-10 are *P. pachyloma* Mke.

Bradybæna pisum Beck, Index Moll., p. 18 (1837), and *Helix splendidula* Anton, Verz. d. Conch., p. 36 (1839), are not accompanied with a diagnosis.

Helix albocincta Binney (1841), *Helix albolineata* Gld. (1847) and *Helix albozonata* Binney (1847) are various names for the same shell in Binn. Ter. Moll. U. S.

Helix virginalis "Jan." Pfr., Zeitsch. für Mal., 1848, p. 115, judging from Reeve's figure, is a white, slightly carinated shell and may not be a *Praticolella*.